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## SPECIFICATION

### STORAGE-TYPE DATA RECEIVER

5

#### TECHNICAL FIELD

Sub 27  
008240-9602510  
042300

The present invention relates to a storage-type data receiver used for broadcast-type data distribution service such as text broadcasting or data broadcasting, and communication-type data distribution service such as the Internet, and more specifically, relates to a recording medium on which a data reception processing program is recorded for realizing, exemplarily on a computer, a data reception method and a stored data update method carried out in the storage-type data receiver.

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#### BACKGROUND ART

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Recently, broadcast-type data distribution service such as text broadcasting or data broadcasting for distributing data by means of broadcast signals has started. Communication-type data distribution service for distributing data through a network such as the Internet has been also introduced. Accordingly, a variety of data receivers have appeared on the market, which are of a type receiving data distributed through such data distribution services and then storing the received data for later use.

In the broadcast-type data distribution service, for example, information including program title, broadcast time,

broadcasting station, and the cast is inserted between conventional television broadcast waves in analog (VBI in Vertical Blanking Interval) or directly into satellite broadcast waves in digital as EPG (Electric Program Guide) data.

5           FIG. 10 shows the structure of a conventional storage-type data receiver used for broadcast-type data distribution service. A conventional storage-type data receiver Arc is provided with a tuner 101, a data extractor 103, a data decoder 105, a data storage 107, and a data presenter 109.

10           In the tuner 101, broadcast wave Srf received by an antenna (not shown) is downconverted and demodulated, for generation of a video signal Sv, in accordance with a frequency band of a user selected broadcast channel.

15           The data extractor 103 extracts given data De included in the video signal Sv provided by the tuner 101.

          The data storage 107 stores the data De provided by the data extractor 103. The data storage 107 also outputs the stored data De to the data decoder 105 in response to a read request signal Sr to be provided therefrom.

20           The data decoder 105 decodes the data De provided by the data extractor 103 or the data storage 107, and generates decoded data Dd.

          The data presenter 109 is structured by a display device such as display, and presents the details of the decoded data Dd  
25   provided by the data decoder 105.

5 In such conventional data receiver Arc, however, it is uncertain when distribution data is updated. Therefore, whenever data comes, the data has to be written to the data storage 107. To be specific, even if the newly-provided data is identical to the one already in the data storage 107, the data already in the data storage 107 is overwritten with the data which is newly-provided but identical thereto.

10 When the data storage 107 is structured by a device being susceptible to deterioration from frequency of data writing thereto such as hard disk or nonvolatile memory, the same data is repeatedly written thereto more often than necessary to keep the data therein the latest. Thus, the life cycle of the data storage 107 gets shorter due to such unnecessary repeated writing.

15 In addition, as it is uncertain when the data is updated, the tuner 101 has to be left on an applicable channel.

Further, to keep desired data up-to-date, power has to always be supplied to all of the tuner 101, the data extractor 103, the data decoder 105, the data storage 107, and the data presenter 109 for bringing the data receiver Arc into operation.

20 A first object of the present invention is to provide a storage-type data receiver and a storage-type data reception method capable of cutting down, to a minimum, the frequency of data writing necessary to keep the storage data the latest, and a recording medium on which a storage-type data reception  
25 processing program is recorded.

5 A second object of the present invention is to provide a storage-type data receiver and a storage-type data reception method capable of keeping data in storage the latest while cutting down, to a minimum, the frequency of data writing without constantly setting the tuner to an applicable channel, and a recording medium on which a storage-type data reception processing program is recorded.

10 A third object of the present invention is to provide a storage-type data receiver and a storage-type data reception method capable of keeping data in storage the latest while cutting down, to a minimum, the frequency of data writing without constantly supplying power to constituents necessary to receive data, and a recording medium on which a storage-type data reception processing program is recorded.

#### DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has the following features to attain the objects above.

20 A first aspect of the present invention is directed to a storage-type data receiver of a type receiving data distributed from a data source and updated at irregular intervals, and next-update information indicating when the data is to be next updated, and storing the data, the receiver comprises:

25 a receiving device for receiving the data and next-update

information;

a storage for storing the data;

a data update detector for generating, after comparing  
current time and next-update time indicated by the next-update  
5 information, a data update time indication signal which indicates  
whether or not now is the time to update the data; and

a data storage controller for controlling storage of the  
data in the storage according to the data update indication  
signal.

10

As described in the foregoing, in the first aspect, storage  
of data can be done only when data in storage is updated.

According to a second aspect, in the first aspect, the  
15 storage is controlled to store the received data when the current  
time coincides with the next-update information.

As described in the foregoing, in the second aspect, storage  
of data is done only when data in storage is updated. Therefore,  
20 the data already in storage can be prevented from being  
overwritten with the same data.

According to a third aspect, in the first aspect, the  
receiving device comprises:

25 a tuner for arbitrarily selecting a broadcast channel

signal selected from a plurality of broadcast channel signals;  
and

a tuner controller for controlling channel tuning of the  
tuner according to the data update time indication signal.

5 According to a fourth aspect, in the third aspect, the tuner  
controller controls the tuner in such a manner as to tune itself  
with the arbitrarily selected channel when the current time  
coincides with the next-update information.

10 As described in the foregoing, in the fourth aspect, another  
data can be received when the data in storage is not overwritten  
with new data.

15 According to a fifth aspect, in the first aspect, further  
comprising a power supply controller for controlling power supply  
to the receiving device according to the data update indication  
signal.

20 According to a sixth aspect, in the fifth aspect, the power  
supply controller supplies power to the receiving device only when  
the current time coincides with the next-update information.

25 As described in the foregoing, in the sixth aspect, the  
power supply to the receiver is stopped when the data in storage  
is not overwritten with new data, thereby preventing unnecessary

power consumption.

SUB B2 7  
5 According to a seventh aspect, in the fifth aspect, the power supply controller) supplies power to the data update detector regardless of the data update indication signal.

As described in the foregoing, in the seventh aspect, data stored can be overwritten with new data with a minimum power consumption.

10 According to an eighth aspect, in the third aspect, a storage data identification information device for generating identification information for specifying data to be stored,

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15 according to the identification information, the tuner controller tunes the channel of the tuner to a broadcast channel through which the stored data is distributed.

As described in the foregoing, in the eighth aspect, data distributed from a plurality of data sources can be arbitrarily  
20 selected and stored.

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25 According to a ninth aspect, in the eighth aspect, further comprising specified data extractor for extracting the specified data to be stored from the received data in accordance with the identification information.

A tenth aspect of the present invention is directed to a storage-type data reception method of receiving data distributed from a data source and updated at irregular intervals, and  
5 next-update information indicating when the data is to be next updated, and storing the data, the method comprises:

a reception step of receiving the data and next-update information;

a storage step of storing the data;

10 an update time determination step of determining whether or not now is the time to update the data after comparing current time and next-update time indicated by the next-update information; and

a data storage control step of effectuating the storage step  
15 according to the determination made in the update time determination step.

According to an eleventh aspect, in the tenth aspect, in the data storage control step, the storage step is effectuated  
20 only when the current time coincides with the next-update information.

According to a twelfth aspect, in the tenth aspect, the reception step further comprises:

25 a tuning step of arbitrarily selecting a broadcast channel



signal selected from a plurality of broadcast channel signals;  
and

a tuning control step of effectuating the tuning step only  
when the current time coincides with the next-update information.

5

According to a thirteenth aspect, in the tenth aspect, a  
computer program capable of activating a computer in such a manner  
that a device structured by the computer program and the computer  
can carry out the storage-type data reception method as claimed  
in claim 10.

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According to a fourteenth aspect, in the tenth aspect, a  
computer program capable of causing a computer to carry out the  
storage-type data reception method as claimed in claim 10 when  
the product is run thereon.

15

According to a fifteenth aspect, in the tenth aspect, a  
computer program product stored on a medium readable by a computer,  
which comprises computer code means capable of carrying out the  
storage-type data reception method as claimed in claim 10 when  
the product is run thereon.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of a data  
receiver according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

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FIG. 2 is a block diagram exemplarily showing the detailed structure of an in-data processing controller 40 shown in FIG.

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FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing the operation of the data receiver shown in FIG. 1 is operated.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing the structure of a data receiver according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing the operation of the data receiver shown in FIG. 4 is operated.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing the structure of a data receiver according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart showing the operation of the data receiver shown in FIG. 6 is operated.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram showing the structure of a data receiver according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart showing the operation of the data receiver shown in FIG. 8 is operated.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram showing the structure of a conventional data receiver.

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

To describe the present invention in detail, the description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Next below, a storage-type data receiver according to a first embodiment of the present invention is described in detail with reference to FIG. 1, FIG. 2, and FIG. 3, a storage-type data receiver according to a second embodiment with reference to FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, a storage-type data receiver according to a third embodiment with reference to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7, and a storage-type data receiver according to a fourth embodiment with reference to FIG. 8 and FIG. 9.

(First Embodiment)

First, by referring to FIG. 1, the structure of the storage-type data receiver according to the first embodiment of the present invention is described. Herein, this embodiment is suitable for an environment where data to be stored is distributed from a single data source at a given time.

A storage-type data receiver Arp1 of this embodiment is provided with a tuner 1, a data extractor 3, a date decoder 5, a next-update information extractor 7, a next-update information recorder 9, a comparator 11, a storage controller 13, a clock 15, a data storage 17, a data presenter 19, and a power supply 21.

In the tuner 1, a broadcast wave Srf received by an antenna (not shown) is demodulated, for generation of a video signal Sv, in accordance with a frequency band of a user selected broadcast channel.

The data extractor 3 extracts data De included in the video signal Sv provided by the tuner 1.



control signal Sc which controls the data storage and read operation of the data storage 17, and the signal Sc therefrom.

In detail, in accordance with the storage control signal Sc, the ~~storage controller 13~~ <sup>data storage 17</sup> stores the decoded data Dd provided by the

5 data decoder 5, and also reads the stored decoded data Dd out to the data presenter 19.

The power supply 21 is a device supplying power to each constituent of the storage-type data receiver Arpl. The user turns on/off the power supply 21 so as to start/stop the  
10 storage-type data receiver Arpl.

In this embodiment, the tuner 1, the data extractor 5, and the data decoder 5 construct the source of data to be stored; the next-update information extractor 7, the clock 15, and the comparator 11 are for detecting the update timing of the data  
15 to be stored; and

the storage controller 13 and the data storage 17 are for storing and reading the data.

In this embodiment, the data decoder <sup>3</sup>5, the next-update information extractor 7, the next-update information recorder 9, the comparator 11, and the storage controller 13 are all the  
20 constituents of an in-data processing controller 40. The in-data processing controller 40 is preferably realized by software.

FIG. 2 shows the exemplary detailed hardware structure of the aforementioned in-data processing controller 40. The in-  
25 data processing controller 40 is provided with a CPU 40A, a ROM

40B, and a RAM 40C. The ROM 40B contains a data reception processing program which controls the comprehensive operation of the in-data processing controller 40. The CPU 40A runs the data processing program contained in the ROM 40B on the RAM 40C.

5 Thereby the data decoder 5, the next-update information extractor 7, the next-update information recorder 9, the comparator 11, and the storage controller 13, all of which are the constituents of the in-data processing controller 40, are each put to function.

To be specific, the CPU 40A runs the data reception  
10 processing program contained in the ROM 40B according to the data De and the current date/time information Ict respectively provided by the data extractor 3 and the clock 15, and generates the decoded data Dd and the storage control signal Sc.

Next, by referring to the flowchart shown in FIG. 3, it is  
15 described how the aforementioned in-data processing controller 40 in the storage-type data receiver Arp1 is operated.

Once the storage-type data receiver Arp1 is started, first in the tuner 1, a broadcast signal in a user predesignated channel frequency band is selected out of the broadcast wave Srf received  
20 by the antenna, and then the video signal Sv included therein is outputted to the data extractor 3. The data extractor 3 extracts the data De from the video signal Sv. The data decoder 5 decodes the data De to generate the decoded data Dd. The data decoder 5 outputs the generated decoded data Dd to both the next-update  
25 information extractor 7 and the data presenter 19. The data

presenter 19 presents the details of the decoded data Dd.

On the other hand, the following processing is carried out on the basis of the decoded data Dd provided to the next-update information extractor 7.

5 First, in step S10, the storage controller 13 generates the storage control signal Sc, and then causes the data storage 17 to store the decoded data Dd provided by the data decoder 5. Thereafter, the procedure goes to the next step S20.

10 In step S20, the next-update information extractor 7 extracts the next-update information Inu from the decoded data Dd provided by the data decoder 5. The extracted next-update information Inu is recorded in the next-update information recorder 9. Thereafter, the procedure goes to the next step S30.

15 In step S30, the comparator 11 reads the next-update information Inu recorded in the next-update information recorder 9. Thereafter, the procedure goes to the next step S40.

In step S40, the comparator 11 reads the current date/time information Ict from the clock 15. Thereafter, the procedure goes to the next step S50.

20 In step S50, it is determined whether or not the current time T (ict) indicated by the current date/time information Ict read in step S40 and <sup>the next-update time T</sup> ~~the update time T~~ (inu) indicated by the next-update information Inu read in step S30 coincide with each other.

25 When the current time T (ict) does not coincide with the

next-update time (inu), the determination is No, and then the  
processing in <sup>step 40 and step 50</sup> ~~this step~~ is repeated. Then, when the current time

T (ict) coincides with the next-update time (inu), the  
determination becomes Yes and the procedure goes to the next step

5 S60.

In step S60, the storage controller 13 generates the storage  
control signal Sc, and controls the data storage 17 so as to store  
the decoded data Dd provided by the data decoder 5. In detail,  
the decoded data Dd already recorded in the data storage 17 is  
10 updated by another decoded data Dd newly-provided by the data  
decoder 5 at the next-update time T (inu). To confirm the storage  
completion of the decoded data Dd, that is, recording completion  
to the data storage 17, for example, end of the decoded data Dd  
is referred to. The procedure then goes to the next step S70.

15 In step S70, the next-update information Inu extracted by  
the next-update information extractor 7 from the decoded data Dd  
is stored in the next-update information recorder 9. To be  
specific, the next-update information Inu already recorded in the  
next-update information recorder 9 is updated, as is the  
20 next-update time T (inu), by the next-update information Inu  
currently newly-provided by the next-update information  
extractor 7. Note that, the newly-provided next-update  
information Inu stored in this step indicates when the decoded  
data Dd recorded in step S60 is to be updated next.

25 The procedure then returns to step S30. Thereafter, steps



S30, S40, S50, S60, and S70 are repeated so that the decoded data Dd stored in the data storage 17 is updated by the newly-provided decoded data Dd for every next-update time T (inu), which is the time when the decoded data Dd is updated by the next-update information Inu.

Herein, although in step S60, the decoded data Dd already stored in the data storage 17 is updated by the newly-provided decoded data Dd, the newly-provided decoded data Dd may be stored, alternatively, together with the already-stored decoded data Dd.

Similarly in step S70, instead of updating the already-stored next-updated information Inu by the newly-provided next-updated information Inu, the newly-provided next-updated information Inu may be stored together with the already-stored next-updated information Inu.

As is described in the foregoing, according to the storage-type data receiver Arp1 of this embodiment, only when the decoded data Dd provided by a single data source is updated, the decoded data Dd already stored in the data storage 17 is updated by the newly-provided decoded data Dd. In this manner, the frequency of data writing to the data storage 17 can be cut down to a minimum. To be specific, the data can remain the latest while the deterioration of the data storage 17 being suppressed.

(Second Embodiment)

The structure of the data receiver according to the second embodiment of the present invention is described by referring to

FIG. 2. Herein, this embodiment is suitable for an environment where data to be stored is distributed from one of a plurality of data sources at a given time.

In a storage-type data receiver Arp2 of this embodiment, a tuner controller 23 is additionally provided so as to connect the comparator 11 and the tuner 1 found in the storage-type data receiver Arp1 shown in FIG. 1. Further, a data reception processing program contained in the ROM 40B is slightly different from the one in the storage-type data receiver Arp1.

Based on the judgement signal Sj provided by the comparator, the tuner controller 23 provides the tuner 1 with a tuning channel signal St indicating a frequency band of a broadcast channel to tune among the received broadcast wave Srf. The tuner 1 outputs, in accordance with the tuning channel signal St, the video signal Sv obtained from the broadcast wave Srf of the predetermined channel to the data extractor 3.

Next, by referring to the flowchart shown in FIG. 5, it is described how the storage-type data receiver Arp2 of this embodiment is operated to receive and process data. Note that, the flowchart of this embodiment is additionally provided with step S4 before step S20 found in the flowchart of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 3, and step S54 between steps S50 and S60 thereof. Hereinafter, these additionally-provided steps S4 and S54 are more focused in the operational description next below.

Once the storage-type data receiver Arp2 is started, first of all,

in step S4, the user designates a desired channel for reception to the tuner controller 23. The tuner controller 23 records the user designated channel and also generates, for output to the tuner 1, the tuning channel signal St which indicates that the channel.

The tuner 1 tunes itself, in accordance with the tuning channel signal St, with the broadcast wave on the user designated channel. As a result, from the broadcast wave Srf received by the antenna, the tuner 1 obtains the video signal Sv being broadcast on the user's desired channel and outputs it to the data extractor 3.

Thereafter, processing in steps S10, S20, S30, S40, and S50 is executed right after the aforementioned storage-type data receiver Arp1 is started. In step S50, the comparator 11 outputs the determination signal Sj to both the storage controller 13 and the tuner controller 23 when the determination is Yes, meaning that, the current time reaches the next-update time T(inu). Then, the procedure goes to the next step S54.

In step S54, <sup>the</sup> tuner controller <sup>1er 23</sup> part 12 outputs the tuning channel signal St to the tuner 1 in response to the determination signal Sj. The tuner 1 is controlled by the tuning channel signal St in such a manner as to tune itself with the channel designated by the user in step S4. As a result, the decoded data Dd included

in the video signal Sv distributed on the user desired broadcast channel is provided by the data decoder 5. Thereafter, steps S60, S70, S30, S40, and S50 in the foregoing are repeated to be ready for the next update of the data De.

5 As described in the foregoing, according to the storage-type data receiver Arp2 of this embodiment, only when the data distributed from one arbitrary data source out of the plural is updated, the tuner 1 is tuned with a broadcast channel corresponding to that arbitrary data source, and thus the decoded  
10 data Dd stored in the data storage 17 is updated to be the latest.

Consequently, there is no need to leave the tuner 1 on a channel continuously for data broadcasting, and also the frequency of writing to the data storage 17 can be cut down to a minimum. In this manner, the tuner 1 can be used for another  
15 data source except during the decoded data Dd being updated, and data can remain the latest with deterioration of the data storage 17 being suppressed.

(Third Embodiment)

By referring to FIG. 6, the structure of the data receiver  
20 according to the third embodiment of the present invention is described. Herein, this embodiment is suitable, in an environment where data to be stored is distributed from one of plurally-provided data sources at a given time, for updating data in storage with a minimum power consumption.

25 A storage-type data receiver Arp3 of this embodiment is

additionally provided with a power supply controller 25 between the comparator 11 and the power supply 21 found in the storage-type data receiver Arp2 shown in FIG. 4 to connect. Further, a data reception processing program contained in the ROM 40B is slightly different from the one in the storage-data receiver Arp<sup>2</sup><sub>3</sub>.

The power supply controller 25 generates a power control signal Sp which controls power supply from the power supply 21 to each constituent of the storage-type data receiver Arp3 in response to the determination signal Sj provided by the comparator 11. The power supply 21 varies its power supply to the constituents of the data receiver Arp3 according to the power supply control signal Sp.

Next, by referring to the flowchart in FIG. 7, it is described how the storage-type data receiver Arp3 of this embodiment is operated to receive and process data. Herein, the flowchart of this embodiment is additionally provided with step S22 <sup>between</sup> ~~before~~ steps S20 and S30 found in the flowchart of the second embodiment shown in FIG. 5, and step S52 between steps S50 and S54 thereof. Note that, the procedure after step S70 goes not to step S30 but to newly-provided step S22. These additionally-provided steps S22 and S52 are more focused in the operational description next below.

Once the storage-type data receiver Arp3 is started, processing in steps S4, S10, and S20 in the aforementioned second embodiment is first carried out. To be specific, the decoded data

Dd distributed on a user desired broadcast channel is stored, and the next-update information Inu which indicates when the decoded data Dd is to be updated next is also stored, and then the procedure goes to the next step S22.

5           In step S22, in response to the determination signal Sj provided by the comparator 11, the power supply controller 25 stops the power supply for any constituent of the storage-type data receiver Arp3 of this embodiment which is not necessary for next update of the decoded data Dd. In this example, the power  
10 supply to the constituents in charge of display typically including the tuner 1, the data extractor 3, and the tuner controller 23 is stopped. On the other hand, the power supply to the constituents in charge of control typically including the comparator 11, the clock 15, and the power supply controller 25  
15 is kept on.

Thereafter, the processing in steps S30, S40, and S50 is carried out by the control constituents. Then, in step S50, when the determination is Yes, that is, when the current time reaches or coincides with the next-update time T (inu), the procedure goes  
20 to the next step S52.

In step S52, the power supply for the display constituents once stopped in step S22 is started again. Thereafter, processing in steps S54, S60, and S70 being handled by the display constituents is carried out. Then the procedure again returns  
25 to step S22, and the power supply for the display constituents

is stopped.

In this manner, steps S22, S30, S40, S50, S52, S54, S60, and S70 are repeated to be ready for the update of the decoded data Dd.

5 As is described in the foregoing, according to the storage-type data receiver Arp3 of this embodiment, only when the data distributed from one arbitrary data source out of the plural is updated, the power is supplied to the distribution data source and the data storage part, and the tuner 1 is tuned to a channel  
10 corresponding to the desired data source, whereby the decoded data Dd is stored in the data storage 17.

As a result, the frequency of writing to the data storage 17 can be cut down to a minimum without constant power supply to any constituent necessary to receive data, and without  
15 continuously setting the tuner 1 to an channel to store data.

Accordingly, the power consumption is reduced, the tuner 1 can be used for another data source except during the data being updated, and the data can remain the latest with the deterioration of the data storage 17 being suppressed.

20 (Fourth Embodiment)

By referring to FIG. 8, the structure of the data receiver according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention is described. Note that, this embodiment is suitable for, in an environment where data to be stored is each distributed from a  
25 plurality of data sources at a given time, updating data in storage

with a minimum power consumption.

A storage-type data receiver Arp4 of this embodiment is additionally provided with a storage program extractor 27 and a storage program register 29 in the storage-type data receiver Arp3 shown in FIG. 6. Further, a data reception processing program contained in the ROM 40B is slightly different from the one in the storage-type data receiver Arp1.

The storage program extractor 27 connects the data decoder 5 to the next-update information extractor 7, and the storage program register 29 is connected to both the storage program extractor 27 and the tuner controller 23. Consequently, in this embodiment, an in-data processing controller 40R is structured by the storage program extractor 27 which is additionally provided to the aforementioned in-data processing controller 40.

The user operates the storage program register 29 so that program identification information Ip can be registered in the storage program extractor 27. Note that the program identification information is formed by various parameters each indicating broadcast programs whose decoded data Dd is favorably required to be stored. The program identification information Ip, typical of EPG, includes information such as program broadcast channel, program identification number, program start time and end time, and program details, and with other information, can be additionally provided as required. Further, the storage program register 29 outputs, to the tuner controller 23, broadcast



channel information included in the program identification information Ip as the tuning channel signal St.

Next, by referring to the flowchart shown in FIG. 9, it is described how the storage-type data receiver Arp4 of this embodiment is operated to receive and process data. Note that, the flowchart of this embodiment is additionally provided with step S2 before step S4 in the flowchart of the third embodiment shown in FIG. 7, step S6 between steps S4<sup>R</sup> and S10, and step S56 between steps S54 and S60. Further, step S4 is replaced with step S4R. These additionally-provided steps S2, S4R, S6, and S56 are more focused in the operational description next below.

Once the storage-type data receiver Arp4 is started, first of all,

in step S2, the user the user operates the storage program register 29 so that the program identification information Ip indicating the broadcast programs whose decoded data Dd favorably required to be stored is registered in the storage program extractor 27. The procedure then goes to the next step S4.

In step S4R, <sup>based on</sup> the program identification information Ip registered in step S2, the tuner controller 23 outputs the tuning channel signal St which indicates the user designated channel to the tuner 1. Then, the procedure goes to the next step S6.

In step S6, it is determined whether or not the currently distributed program is the program designated in step S2. Herein, the details of the currently distributed program can be referred

to the decoded data Dd provided by the date decoder 5. The determination becomes Yes when the desired program is distributed, and then the procedure goes to the next step S10.

After the processing in steps S10, S20, S22, S30, S40, S50, S52, and S54 is carried out, the procedure goes to the next step S56. In detail, the decoded data Dd on the user desired channel is stored (S60) and also the next-update information Inu is stored (S70), then the power supply to the display constituents is stopped (S22). Thereafter, when the current time reaches the next-update time T (inu)(S50), the power supply to the display constituents is started again (S52) to be ready for storage of the latest distribution data of any desired program.

In step S56, the storage program extractor 27 determines, in a similar manner to the processing in step S6, whether or not the currently distributed program is the program designated in step S2. When the determination becomes Yes when the desired program is distributed, and the procedure goes to the next step S60. Thereafter, steps S60, S70, S22, S30, S40, and S50 is repeated to be ready for the next update of the data <sup>Dd</sup>De.

As is described in the foregoing, according to the storage-type data receiver Arp4 of this embodiment, the power supply necessary to receive data is turned on only when to-be-stored data each distributed from a plurality of data sources at a given time is updated, and the tuner 1 is tuned to the corresponding channel, and then the data <sup>Dd</sup>De is written to the data

storage 17. As a result, the frequency of writing to the data storage 17 can be cut down to a minimum without continuous power supply to any constituent necessary to receive data, and without setting the tuner 1 to the corresponding channel to store data.

5 Accordingly, the power consumption is reduced, the tuner 1 can be used for another data source except during the data being updated, and further the data can remain the latest with the deterioration of the data storage 17 being suppressed.

10 Note that, in this embodiment, the recording medium for recording the data reception processing program is the ROM 40B. However, other semiconductor memory may be used as an alternative to the ROM 40B, or other recording medium such as floppy disk, hard disk, and CD-ROM will do. The recorded data reception processing program can be read by a reading device suitable for  
15 such recording medium, needless to say.

20 In the above-described embodiment, the data decoder 5, the next-update information extractor 7, the next-update information recorder 9, the comparator 11, and the storage controller 13 are structured to be implemented via software, the data decoder 5, the next-update information extractor 7, the next-update information recorder 9, the comparator 11, and the storage controller 13 may be partially or wholly structured to be implemented via hardware.

25 In the above-described embodiment, although the description is made for a case where the present invention is

applied to the data receiver and the data reception method of a  
type receiving the broadcast-type service, the present invention  
can be applied to the data receiver, e.g., personal computer, and  
the data reception method of a type receiving the  
5 communication-type service such as the Internet.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As is obvious from the above, the present invention can be  
applied to storage-type data reception in a data receiver which  
10 receives broad-cast type service, or a data receiver such as  
personal computer which receives communication-type service such  
as the Internet.